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extent acted as a check upon those instincts and impulses developed to meet the needs of primitive existence. As a slave he was subjected to the advanced civilization of the white, which he only imperfectly absorbed, since he lacked that freedom and personal initiative necessary for the assimilation of the forms and ideals of a free democracy. He received his freedom by the act of emancipation, but his brief contact with civilization was insufficient for the training of race instincts and impulses shaped by thousands of years spent in a totally different environment. This is essentially the race problem so far as the negro is concerned. *It is the problem of the socializing and rationalizing of the impulses of a race*" (p. 40).

Differences of opinion founded on differences of race traits are not easily eradicated. The mere pronouncement of the problem is sufficient to indicate the impossibility of its immediate solution. Yet the point of attack is clearly indicated. "The task of creating a social conscience is an immediate and imperative one for the negro, for the laying of a sound ethical basis for negro life and thought is necessary to the very survival of the group itself. Moreover, this social conscience must to a very large extent be the creation of the group itself" (p. 201).

The source of race friction cannot be eradicated by a decision of the Supreme Court. The races cannot be amalgamated under the ruling ethical and social standards. The black race, to attain to a plane of political equality with the white, must develop within itself the agencies that are capable of working out its salvation. This does not mean that the white race may not co-operate with the leaders of negro advancement, but the co-operation must be an aid to the self-expression of the negro, not the superimposition of Anglo-Saxon standards upon a race that is not ready to receive them. The author hopes that his statement of the insolubility of the problem may help to inspire courage and bravery in facing the grave conditions it involves.

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*Preisbewegung landwirtschaftlicher Güter in einigen Teilen Bayerns während der Jahre 1900 bis 1910.* Leipzig: Duncker u. Humblot, 1914. 8vo, pp. xxii+711. M. 18.

"Price-Fluctuation of Agricultural Estates in Certain Sections of Bavaria" is an exhaustive treatise made up of long dissertations by Dr. M. Horlacher, Dr. Fr. Hörenz, Dr. J. Hansen, and Dr. V. J. Fröhlich, each writing about a certain section of the kingdom. Unquestionably the book is the result of an enormous amount of labor. Only the period from 1900-1910 has been dealt with, but this with such an intensity that it appears almost impossible to treat the subject-matter more thoroughly.

Besides several good maps and diagrams, a great mass of statistical material has been incorporated into the book. To mention only one instance, Dr. J. Hansen has covered the ground of 30,000 cases, 25,069 of which he has published. The one general conclusion reached in all four dissertations is that

between the years of 1900-1910 a great change in the ownership of agricultural land took place either by means of sale, exchange, or transfer through relatives. Again, all authors agree that the non-dealers' prices as well as the dealers' prices of land have increased during the period under consideration; and also, that this advance went hand in hand with an increased division of big and fair-sized estates into small tracts and the greater activity that followed in buying and selling real estate. The question naturally arises: What is the cause of the rise in price of these tracts of lands? There are two possibilities—an increase of agricultural products per acre, or an increase in the prices of these products on the market. No doubt, in many cases, both possibilities have been active factors of determination. The authors have come to the conclusion that aside from improvements, such as in methods of taxation, the building of railroads, and advanced agricultural methods, the rapid rise in price of agricultural lands is indirectly but mainly due to an increase in the tariff rate on grains.

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*Jewish Immigration to the United States, from 1881 to 1910.* (Columbia University Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law, Vol. LIX, No. 4.) By SAMUEL JOSEPH. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1914. Royal 8vo, pp. 209. \$1.50.

That Jewish immigration of the last thirty years consists essentially of permanent settlers, and that it is a family movement distinguished by its large number of skilled laborers, are the chief findings of the author, which he bases on a study of immigration statistics and explains as due, not primarily to economic conditions in the United States, but to the situation and course of events in the countries of eastern Europe, i.e., "the exceptional economic, social, and legal conditions in eastern Europe which have been created as a result of governmental persecution." That Jewish immigration is due to persecution in eastern Europe no one who is acquainted with the nature of those persecutions is likely to doubt; nor would he be likely to question the conclusion that the immigration will be permanent, amounting almost to a migration, certainly so long as the policies of those countries remain unchanged. If one had been disposed to doubt those points Mr. Joseph's thorough and copious statistical studies should certainly convince him. But that does not prevent one from feeling that the author has spent his time so entirely on what might almost be called obvious facts, as almost to preclude the consideration of points of real interest. What, one would like to ask him, has been the effect on the Jewish character of these years of persecution in the East? What contributions to our development can these permanent settlers bring with them? How is this family movement assimilating with the communities in which it has taken up its abode? What effect is the large proportion of skilled artisans having on American labor conditions? Perhaps these points are not